

## American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)

Updated: March 12, 2009

The following summaries represent highlights of the latest information available. Additional details will be added as agencies release plans for ARRA funding distribution.

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### U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

[http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/?navid=USDA\\_ARRA](http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/?navid=USDA_ARRA)

USDA has received a total of \$28 billion in ARRA funding (~\$7B in discretionary funds and ~\$21B in mandatory funds), including \$50 million for the Aquaculture Assistance Grants Program and \$20 million for Rural Business Development Grants. Additionally, the Distance Learning, Telemedicine, & Broadband Loan Program received \$2.5 million to expand broadband access.

USDA Departmental Administration to be implemented for the following services:

- \$176M for Agricultural Research Service
- \$22.5M for Office of Inspector General
- \$70.44M for Farm Service Agency
- \$340M for Natural Resource Conservation Service
- \$4.36B for Rural Development
- \$20.9B for Food and Nutrition Service
- \$1.15B for Forest Service
- \$794M for Agricultural Disaster Assistance Transition
- \$202.5M for Foreign Agricultural Service

### U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC)

<http://www.commerce.gov/Recovery/index.htm>

The Commerce Department has received a total of \$7.9 billion in ARRA funding for economic development and job creation and is implementing the Recovery Act through programs within these bureaus:

- U.S Census Bureau
- Economic Development Administration (EDA) – The Economic Development Administration (EDA) received \$150 million for grants to economically distressed areas to generate private sector jobs.
- National Institutes of Standards and Technology (NIST) [visit the NIST Recovery Act web page: <http://www.nist.gov/recovery/>] – NIST received \$610 million, including \$180 million for a

competitively awarded extramural construction grants program.

- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) – NOAA received \$830 million, including \$170 million for climate change research.
- National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)

Left out of the final bill are proposals to spend \$70 million for the Technology Innovation Program (TIP) and \$30 million for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP)

### **Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS)**

<http://www.nationalservice.gov/about/recovery/index.asp>

\$201 million was appropriated to the Corporation for National and Community Service to support an expansion of AmeriCorps State and National and AmeriCorps VISTA programs.

### **U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)**

<http://www.defenselink.mil/recovery/>

The Defense Department has received \$7.4 billion in overall ARRA funding, with \$200 million reserved for research and development. The funding will be allocated in Defense-related appropriations as follows:

- \$4.2 billion in Operation and Maintenance accounts to upgrade DoD facilities, including energy-related improvements
- \$1.3 billion in military construction for hospitals
- \$240 million in military construction for child development centers
- \$100 million in military construction for warrior transition complexes
- \$600 million for other military constructions projects such as housing for the troops and their families
- \$300 million to develop energy-efficient technologies
- \$120 million for the Energy Conservation Investment Program (ECIP)
- \$555 million for a temporary expansion of the Homeowner's Assistance Program (HAP) benefits for private home sale losses of both DoD military and civilian personnel
- \$15 million for DoD Inspector General oversight and audit of Recovery Act execution

### **U.S. Department of Education (ED)**

<http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/index.html>

ED's portion of ARRA funding is approximately \$81.1 billion. The bulk of this amount, approximately \$53.6 billion, will be funded directly to states under the State Stabilization Fund

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/statestabilization/index.html>. The average award size to states will be approximately \$929 million.

Of the \$53.6 billion, approximately 81.8% of the funds must be used for education-related expenses. The remaining 18.2% must be used for other government services, including "modernization, renovation, or repair of public school facilities and institutions of higher education (IHE) facilities, including modernization, renovation, and repairs that are consistent with a recognized green building rating system." Interestingly, the House requested \$6 billion specifically for higher education modernization, but that measure did not get past the Senate and therefore was not part of the ARRA.

Other highlights of ED's portion of the ARRA include the following:

- \$13 billion for Title I, Part A grants to states and school improvement grants
- \$12.2 billion for special education grants to states, preschool grants and grants for infants and families-all under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)
- \$650 million for education technology grants
- \$300 million for teacher quality, with \$200 million for the Teacher Incentive Fund and \$100 million for Teacher Quality Partnership Grants
- \$5 billion in incentive grants to be distributed on a competitive basis to states that most aggressively pursue higher standards, quality assessments, robust data systems and teacher quality initiatives. This includes \$650 million to fund school systems and non-profits with strong track records of improving student achievement.
- \$5 billion for Early Childhood, including Head Start, early Head Start, child care block grants, and programs for infants with disabilities. (Includes HHS programs)
- \$2 billion for other education investments, including pay for performance, data systems, teacher quality investments, technology grants, vocational rehab, work study, and Impact Aid

- College Affordability — \$30.8 Billion: \$17.1 billion (both discretionary and mandatory funding) to increase the maximum Pell Grant by \$500, to \$5,350 in 2009 and \$13.8 billion to boost the tuition tax credit from \$1,800 to \$2,500 for families earning up to \$180,000.
- Additional School Modernization — (up to) \$33.6 Billion: An additional \$8.8 billion in state stabilization funds are available for other state services including education. Modernization is an eligible use of this funding.

Finally, the Act provides for states and school systems to issue \$24.8 billion dollars in bonds for renovation, repairs and school construction that will be retired through a combination of local, state and federal dollars.

In the coming days, the Department of Education will post specific guidelines and a timetable for each funding stream included in the Act.

### **U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)**

<http://www.energy.gov/recovery/>

DOE has received a total of \$40 billion under ARRA. The following funding levels for programs and projects are announced on its recovery website:

- Energy efficient homes and businesses: \$5 billion
- Greening federal buildings: \$4.5 billion
- Renewable energy projects: \$2.5 billion
- Smart Grid technology and transmission infrastructure: \$4.5 billion
- Clean fossil energy technology: \$3.4 billion
- Next generation biofuels: \$800 million
- Science and basic research in the energy technologies of the future: \$1.6 billion
- Battery research and advanced vehicle technologies: \$2 billion
- Advanced Research Project Agency-Energy (ARPA-E): \$400 million
- Cleanup of nuclear legacy: \$6 billion

Additionally, The Office of Science will receive \$1.6 billion dollars for facilities renovation, basic research, and advanced scientific computing

ARRA also makes supplemental appropriations for the Energy Policy Act (EPACT) of 2005 Section 721, which authorizes the establishment of a competitive grant pilot program to be administered through the Clean Cities Program, to provide up to 30 geographically dispersed project grants to state governments, local governments, and/or metropolitan transportation authorities in partnership with an active designated Clean Cities Coalition.

### **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

<http://www.epa.gov/recovery/>

EPA has received a total of \$7.22 billion for projects and programs to promote green jobs and a healthier environment. These environmental areas include:

- Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund: \$4 billion for assistance to help communities with water quality and wastewater infrastructure needs and \$2 billion for drinking water infrastructure needs. A portion of the funding will be targeted toward green infrastructure, water and energy efficiency, and environmentally innovative projects.
- Brownfields: \$100 million for competitive grants to evaluate and clean up former industrial and commercial sites.
- Diesel Emissions Reduction: \$300 million for grants and loans to help regional, state and local governments, tribal agencies, and non-profit organizations with projects that reduce diesel emissions.
- Superfund Hazardous Waste Cleanup: \$600 million for the cleanup of hazardous sites.
- Leaking Underground Storage Tanks: \$200 million for cleanup of petroleum leaks from underground storage tanks.

All funding will be monitored by the agency's Inspector General, which will receive \$20 million for oversight and review. Announcements of grants will be posted on [recovery.gov](http://www.recovery.gov) to ensure transparency.

### **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)**

<http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/>

HHS has received \$59 billion with the stipulation that it focus on the following areas: scientific research and facilities; community services and early childhood education programs; community health; and health

information technology.

- The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) will allocate \$2.5 billion through the following mechanisms: \$500 million for grants to community health centers; \$1.5 billion for grants for construction, renovation, equipment, and acquisition of health IT systems for health centers and health center controlled networks; and \$500 million for scholarships, loan repayments, and grants for training program equipment to address health professions workforce shortages.
- The Administration for Children and Families (ACF)'s \$2 billion package will largely go to states for the Child Care and Development Block Grant to provide child care assistance for low-income families. Of that amount, nearly \$256 million will fund activities that support the quality of child care services including training, education and other professional development activities to enhance the skills of the child care workforce, and \$94 million will support activities that improve the quality of infant and toddler care. The ARRA will also provide for the following: \$1 billion for Head Start and \$1.1 billion for Early Head Start of which 10 percent will be used for training and technical assistance (programs in which IHEs may take part); \$1 billion for selected activities under the Community Services Block Grant which provides for state child-care services for low-income families; the grant requires that 90 percent of the state awards be administered to eligible private and public entities; and \$50 million for cooperative research and demonstration projects related to programs authorized under the Social Security Act.
- To finance comparative effectiveness research, \$400 million each will be made available to the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) and the National Institutes of Health. AHRQ will administer grants and/or contracts for research to complete the following: conduct, support, or synthesize research that compares the clinical outcomes, effectiveness, and appropriateness of items, services, and procedures that are used to prevent, diagnose, or treat disease, disorders, and other health conditions; and encourage the development and use of clinical registries, clinical data networks, and other forms of electronic health data that can be used to generate or obtain outcomes data.
- The Indian Health Service (IHS) will also receive \$85 million to support health information technology activities such as telehealth services development, and HHS in conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention will administer \$650 million to carry out clinical and community-based prevention and wellness strategies that address chronic disease rates and, directly or through contracts with public or private entities, provide for annual evaluations of these programs.
- Lastly, the ARRA makes a considerable investment in health information technology through a variety of mechanisms and allocations. The Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONCHIT) will be created within HHS and will be allocated \$2 billion to take on a leadership role in developing a nationwide health IT infrastructure. Of those funds, HHS will transfer \$20 million to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in Commerce for similar initiatives and \$30 million will support regional health IT efforts. An HIT Policy Committee and an HIT Standards Committee will also be created to provide recommendations to the ONCHIT regarding health IT implementation, standards, and certification criteria.

## **U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)**

<http://www.dhs.gov/xopnbiz/recovery.shtm>

Homeland Security has received a total of \$2.8 billion under ARRA to fund border protection, aviation security, bridge construction and repair programs, and railroad and port security assistance.

DHS will appropriate its ~\$3 Billion in ARRA funding to the following agencies:

- St. Elizabeths/DHS Headquarters Consolidation:
  - \* \$650 million (\$200 million to DHS; \$450 million to GSA)
- U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP):
  - \* \$720 million for construction at land ports of entry (\$300 million GSA; \$420 million CBP)
  - \* \$100 million for Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) technology
  - \* \$100 million for border technology on the southwest border
  - \* \$60 million for tactical communications equipment and radios
- U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE):
  - \* \$20 million for ICE automation modernization and tactical communications
- Transportation Security Administration:

- \* \$1 billion for explosives detection systems and checkpoint screening equipment
- U.S. Coast Guard:
  - \* \$142 million for Alteration of Bridges program
  - \* \$98 million for construction, which may include the following: shore facilities and aids to navigation facilities and vessel repair/acquisition (includes High Endurance Cutter, National Security Cutter)
- Federal Emergency Management Agency:
  - \* \$100 million for Emergency Food and Shelter Program
  - \* \$150 million for transit and rail security grants
  - \* \$150 million for port security grants, no non-federal match required
  - \* \$210 million for Assistance to Firefighter (AFG) grants for firehouse construction; maximum grant is \$15.0M
  - \* \$5 million expansion in authority for FEMA Community Disaster Loans
  - \* Requires the establishment of an arbitration panel to resolve Katrina/Rita public assistance disputes
  - \* Requires FEMA to accept additional applications for Katrina/Rita public assistance
  - \* All non-federal matching requirements for SAFER grants waived for FY 2009-2010

**U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)** <http://www.hud.gov/recovery/>

\$13.61 billion was allocated to HUD, nearly 75% of which was allocated to state and local recipients on February 25, 2009 ... the remaining 25% of funds will be awarded via competition in the coming months.

Allocations are as follows:

- Public Housing Capital Fund: \$4 billion
- Native American Housing Block Grants: \$510 million
- Assisted Housing Energy Retrofit: \$250 million
- Lead Hazard Reduction: \$100 million
- Tax Credit Assistance Program: \$2.25 billion
- Community Development Block Grants: \$1 billion
- Project-Based Rental Assistance: \$2 billion
- Neighborhood Stabilization Program: \$2 billion
- Homelessness Prevention: \$1.5 billion

**U. S. Department of the Interior (DOI)** <http://www.doi.gov/recovery/>

\$3 billion in funding was allocated for the Department of the Interior for the following agencies:

- \$1 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation
- \$750 million for the National Park Service
- \$500 million for Bureau of Indian Affairs
- \$320 million for the Bureau of Land Management
- \$280 million for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- \$140 million for the U.S. Geological Survey
- \$15 million to the Office of Inspector General for oversight and audit of programs, grants, and projects funded in the Act.
- \$490 million under the Department of Transportation for Federal Highway Administration funds slated for road construction and repair on reservations and at Interior facilities, including \$310 million for American Indian reservation roads; \$170 million for national park roads and parkways; and \$10 million for wildlife refuge roads.

**U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)** <http://www.usdoj.gov/recovery/>

DOJ's portion of the ARRA is approximately \$4 billion. Over half will go to the Office of Justice Programs for various awards made directly to state and local jurisdictions, as well as for discretionary grant programs

Highlights include the following:

- \$2 billion for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program (formula grants

to states and local jurisdictions)

- \$225 million for the Edward Byrne Competitive Grant Program (IHEs are eligible to apply directly)
- \$125 million for the Assistance for Rural Law Enforcement to Combat Drug-Related Crime
- \$225 million to the Office on Violence Against Women for various formula and discretionary grant programs
- \$1 billion for the COPS Hiring Recovery Program
- \$10 million to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

### **U.S. Department of Labor (DOL)**

<http://www.dol.gov/>

DOL's ARRA allocation is approximately \$4.8 billion. Highlights include the following:

- \$3.95 billion for Workforce Investment Act (WIA) programs including Adult Employment and Training Activities; Youth Activities, including summer jobs; Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities; Program of Competitive Grants for Worker Training and Placement in High Growth and Emerging Industry Sectors; and YouthBuild Activities
- \$400 million for Employment Service Grants to States
- \$120 million for Community Service Employment for Older Americans

Funds were also included for Unemployment Insurance (UI) , Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC), Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) , and COBRA continuation coverage.

### **National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)**

<http://www.nasa.gov/recovery/>

NASA has received a total of \$1 billion in ARRA funding. Aeronautics research and development will receive \$150 million in stimulus funding and NASA's Science portfolio will receive \$400 million for earth science, planetary science, heliophysics, and astrophysics research. By the end of April, NASA will be working with Congress and the Office of Management and Budget to finalize its Recovery plans.

Among the purposes for these funds indicated by Congress include:

- Cross-Agency Support: \$50,000,000 -- to restore NASA-owned facilities damaged from hurricanes and other natural disasters occurring during calendar year 2008
- Inspector General: \$2,000,000
- Science: \$400,000,000
  - \* to accelerate the development of the Tier 1 set of Earth Science climate research missions recommended by the National Academies Decadal Survey
  - \* to increase the agency's supercomputing capabilities
- Exploration: \$400,000,000
- Aeronautics: \$150,000,000 -- to undertake systems-level research, development and demonstration activities related to aviation safety, environmental impact mitigation, and the Next Generation Air Transportation System (NextGen)

### **National Endowment for the Arts (NEA)**

<http://www.nea.gov/recovery/>

NEA has received \$50 million from ARRA to support projects that focus on the preservation of jobs in the arts. The funds will be split between state arts agencies and regional arts organizations (40%), and competitive grants to nonprofit organizations (60%). The guidelines for applying are available online.

The deadline for applications for competitive grants to nonprofit organizations (<http://www.arts.gov/grants/apply/recovery/index.html>) is April 2, 2009. Organizations may request a grant amount of \$25,000 or \$50,000. Projects are limited to 1) salary support, full or partial, for one or more positions that are critical to an organization's artistic mission and that are in jeopardy or have been eliminated as a result of the current economic climate AND/OR 2) fees for previously engaged artists and/or contractual personnel to maintain or expand the period during which such persons would be engaged.

Local, state, and regional arts agencies and organizations are expected to sub-grant a portion of the funds they receive to individual institutions. Sub-grants share the same limitations on project support as the competitive grant program. The organizations offering sub-grants have also been urged by NEA to have an early April deadline for applications. NEA's website [http://www.nea.gov/partner/state/SAA\\_RAO\\_list.html](http://www.nea.gov/partner/state/SAA_RAO_list.html) lists the relevant groups that will be eligible for this funding

In addition, institutions are limited to receiving NEA ARRA funds through only one source; from NEA

directly OR through an entity eligible to sub-grant NEA funds. Each applicant is limited to one application. Exceptions to this one-application rule are made only for parent organizations applying on behalf of separately identifiable and independent components. To be eligible, an independent component must have received NEA support during the previous four years.

An application in response to ARRA funding does not preclude an organization from applying under other NEA funding opportunities including Grants for Arts Projects. In each case, the request must be for a distinctly different project. Direct questions to the discipline staff

<http://www.arts.gov/grants/apply/GAP10/Contacts.html> appropriate to your project

### **National Institutes of Health (NIH)**

<http://www.nih.gov/recovery/>

NIH has received \$10.4 billion in ARRA funding, of which the agency plans to distribute as much as feasible in FY 09 to support "projects with the broadest impact, work that can be accomplished in two years, that relies heavily on NIH's new streamlined, modernized peer review system." The \$10.4 billion will be allocated as follows:

- \$8.2 billion to the Office of the Director, of which \$7.4 billion will be transferred to the institutes and centers, and \$800 million will be left for the OD to use.
- \$1.3 billion to NIH's National Center for Research Resources, of which \$1 billion will fund the construction and renovation of extramural research facilities and \$300 million will support the acquisition of shared instrumentation and other research equipment
- \$500 million to NIH for its own buildings and facilities
- \$400 million transferred from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality for "health care comparative effectiveness research;"

NIH Institutes and Centers will receive \$7.4 billion with highlights as follows:

- The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute will receive about 10 percent of the \$7.4 billion provided to NIH Institutes and Centers to support scientific research. This amount is proportional to the institute's share of the overall NIH appropriation
- Approximately \$1.26 billion will go to the National Cancer Institute
- Approximately \$405 million to the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke
- Approximately \$175 million to the National Eye Institute
- Approximately \$350 million to the National Institute of Mental Health

There will be three main "buckets" Of NIH stimulus funding:

- Funding for R01 applications that have already been reviewed but not funded. Other funding mechanisms may be used as appropriate.
- Administrative supplements to currently funded projects. For example, NIH may competitively expand the scope of current research awards or supplement existing awards with additional support for infrastructure (e.g., equipment) that will be used in the two-year availability of these funds
- ARRA NIH Challenge Grants in Health and Science Research. Application deadline: April 27, 2009. Web: <http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/rfa-files/RFA-OD-09-003.html>

All stimulus-funded NIH projects must be completed within two years. So, while there is a possibility that some new proposals will be considered, most projects funded will have already gone through NIH peer review. Likewise, most awards will support basic research rather than clinical trials, which take longer than two years to show results.

### **National Institutes of Standards and Technology (NIST)**

<http://www.nist.gov/recovery/>

\$610 million in funding was allocated to NIST for the following programs:

- \$220 million for NIST laboratory research, measurements, and other services supporting economic growth and U.S. innovation through funding of such items as competitive grants; research fellowships; and advanced measurement equipment and supplies;
- \$360 million to address NIST's backlog of maintenance and renovation projects and for construction of new facilities and laboratories, including \$180 million for a competitive construction grant program for funding research science buildings outside of NIST;
- \$20 million in funds transferred from the Department of Health and Human Services for standards-related research that supports the security and interoperability of electronic medical records to reduce health care costs and improve the quality of care; and
- \$10 million in funds transferred from the Department of Energy to help develop a comprehensive

framework for a nationwide, fully interoperable smart grid for the U.S. electric power system.

### **National Science Foundation (NSF)**

<http://www.nsf.gov/recovery/>

NSF received \$3 billion in ARRA funding. Of that, \$100 million will go to the Education and Human Resources Directorate for the following:

- \$60 million for Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarships (more proposals than usual will be funded for the competition that closed 2/24/09)
- \$25 million for Math and Science Partnerships
- \$15 million to establish the Professional Science Master's program authorized in 2007 by America COMPETES.

Stimulus-funded research grants will primarily be made by funding more FY 09 applications in the pipeline, or, possibly, reaching back to support highly ranked but unfunded proposals submitted since June 2008.

There will only be a few new solicitations funded with stimulus dollars--most new solicitations and continuing awards will be funded by FY 09 regular appropriations. Exceptions are early/new investigator awards, **CAREER awards** (funded for full five years), **Graduate Research Fellowships** and **other similar scholarship/fellowship programs (tripled)**, **academic research infrastructure (for outfitting and rehabilitating research space, not for new construction)**, and **Major Research Instrumentation** (received \$300 million in ARRA). Current discussions say project periods won't be limited to 18 months as initially suggested.

No continuing awards will be made with stimulus money; supplemental funding of existing awards is being discouraged but possible. Stimulus funding will be "sequestered from any other funds," be separately accounted for, and be subject to detailed quarterly status reports.

NSF has also proposed to bring in more faculty rotators and Intergovernment Personnel Act (IPA) appointees to administer the stimulus funds. The agency may take on the rotator and IPA salaries. This would free up faculty positions at universities to enable them to hire new postdocs in spite of hiring freezes.

### **Small Business Administration (SBA)**

<http://www.sba.gov/recovery/>

\$730 million was allocated to the SBA and makes changes to the agency's lending and investment programs so that they can reach more small businesses that need help. The funding includes:

- \$375 million for temporary fee reductions or eliminations on SBA loans and increased SBA guaranteed shares, up to 90 percent for certain loans
- \$255 million for a new loan program to help small businesses meet existing debt payments
- \$30 million for expanding SBA's Microloan program, enough to finance up to \$50 million in new lending and \$24 million in technical assistance grants to microlenders
- \$20 million for technology systems to streamline SBA's lending and oversight processes
- \$15 million for expanding SBA's Surety Bond Guarantee program
- \$25 million for staffing up to meet demands for new programs
- \$10 million for the Office of Inspector General

### **Department of State (DOS)**

<http://www.state.gov/recovery/>

The overall funding level for State Department Operations in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act is \$602 million was allocated for State Department Operations (which includes up to \$38 million for USAID) to be used as follows:

- Diplomatic & Consular Programs (D&CP)(\$90 million): Conference report language references the Diplomatic Security training facility, Consular Affairs passport facilities, and training facilities, but no specific funding levels are provided for individual projects in this account.
- D&CP/Capital Investment Fund (CIF): \$290 million is provided for the CIF, of which "up to \$38 million shall be transferred, and merged with, funds" for USAID for immediate information technology investments.
- Office of Inspector General (OIG): \$2 million is provided to OIG for oversight requirements.
- International Commissions/International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) Construction: \$220 million is provided for the U.S. Section of IBWC for repair and rehabilitation of deficient infrastructure along 506 miles of flood control levees. Note: The U.S. Section of the IBWC is a

quasi-independent federal agency, operating under the foreign policy guidance of and funded through the Department of State.

**U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)**

<http://www.dot.gov/new/index.htm>

DOT has received a total \$26.6 billion for states and local transportation authorities to repair and build highways, roads, and bridges. Many of these projects, totaling more than \$750 million, will start in late March.